AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 24, with the following:

The antiferroelectric liquid crystal display of the present invention comprises, as shown in Figure 10, a liquid crystal panel 10, driving voltage waveform control circuit 11 for controlling the driving voltage waveform, display data generating circuit 12, scanning voltage waveform generating circuit 13, signal voltage waveform generating circuit 14, ~~power supply~~ driving circuit 15, and temperature sensor 16. The ~~power supply~~ driving circuit 15 creates a DC voltage necessary for the generation of the scanning voltage waveform and signal voltage waveform, and voltages at necessary levels are output at appropriate timing from the scanning voltage waveform generating circuit 13 and signal voltage waveform generating circuit 14 for application to the liquid crystal panel. These circuits constitute the display driving circuit.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 2, with the following:

The DC voltage created by the ~~power supply~~ driving circuit 15 has seven levels, that is, ± VS, ± VO, and 0 that the scanning voltage waveform generating circuit outputs during the selection period, non-selection period, and reset period, respectively, and ± VC that the signal voltage waveform generating circuit outputs.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 8, with the following:

Figure 11 is a diagram showing the configuration of the ~~power supply~~ driving circuit 15, illustrating an example of the configuration for switching, in accordance with the present invention, the voltage level between ±VS, which is output from the scanning voltage waveform

generating circuit during the selection period, and ±VO, which is output in the non-selection period.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 15, with the following:

When outputting the scanning voltage waveform shown in Figure 3(a) for normal liquid crystal driving, selector switches SW1 and SW2 in the ~~power supply~~ driving circuit 15 shown in Figure 11 are both connected to contacts b. As a result, ±VS is output during the selection period and ±VO during the non-selection period.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 21, with the following:

On the other hand, when applying the layer structure controlling voltage waveform, the selector switches SW1 and SW2 in the ~~power supply~~ driving circuit 15 shown in Figure 11 are both thrown to contacts a. Then, ±VS is output during the non-selection period as well as the selection period, thus outputting the scanning voltage waveform shown in Figure 8(a).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 28, with the following:

In the ~~power supply~~ driving circuit 15, an AC-DC conversion circuit converts an ordinary AC voltage to a prescribed DC voltage (for example, 5 V). The AC-DC converted voltage is further converted by a DC voltage conversion circuit to create, for example, a DC voltage of about ±30 V as the selection voltage (VS), a DC voltage of about ±7 V as the non-selection voltage (VO), and a DC voltage of about ±6 V as the signal voltage (VC).

Please replace with paragraph beginning at page 13, line 2, and ending at page 13, line 8, with the following:

As shown in Figure 10, the temperature sensor 16 for measuring the surface temperature of the liquid crystal panel 10 is attached to the surface of the liquid crystal panel 10. Information from this temperature sensor 16 is input to the ~~power supply~~ driving circuit 15, and the contacts a or b of the switches SW1 and SW2 are selected depending on the temperature change detected.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 20, and ending at page 14, line 12, with the following:

Figure 12 shows the scanning voltage waveform for the case when a temperature change occurs during application of the normal driving waveform and the contacts of the switches SW1 and SW2 of Figure 11 are switched from b to a to alleviate the "image sticking phenomenon" occurring due to the temperature change. As shown, the normal driving voltage waveform (in frames F1 to F4) is followed by the scanning voltage waveform (from frame F5 onward) of Figure 8(a) which is applied as the layer structure controlling voltage waveform to the liquid crystal. Using a scanning voltage waveform whose one frame period (the sum of the reset period, selection period, and non-selection period) is about 17 ms, a layer structure controlling voltage waveform, in which the peak value of the scanning voltage waveform applied during the selection period and the peak value of the scanning voltage waveform applied during the non-selection period were both set to ±30 V, was applied to the liquid crystal for about one second. As a result, the change in the geometry of the layer structure due to the temperature change was corrected, and the "image sticking phenomenon" did not occur. Further, the application of the layer structure controlling voltage waveform had little effect on the display quality, since the

application time was very short. The length of time over which the layer structure controlling voltage waveform is applied is determined by issuing an instruction from the driving voltage waveform control circuit 11 to the ~~power supply~~ driving circuit 15 in Figure 11.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 22, with the following:

In the above description, the layer structure controlling voltage waveform is output based on the information from the temperature sensor 16, but the layer structure controlling voltage waveform may be output at predetermined intervals of time. In the latter case, the temperature sensor shown in Figure 10 is not needed. Instead, a timer is provided in the ~~power supply~~ driving circuit 15 so that the layer structure controlling voltage waveform can be output at predetermined intervals of time.